

FIVE MORE BRITISH SHIPS TORPEDOED

THREE OF THE BOATS WERE MERCHANT STEAMERS OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE.

ALL OF CREWS ARE SAVED

Submarine Commander Is Delighted When He Learns That One of His Victims Was Laden With Sugar.

London.—Five British vessels—three large steamers, the Ingemoor, the Caucasian and the Welbury, a schooner and a bark—were torpedoed and sunk July 2 by German submarines. The crews of the Ingemoor and the Caucasian were landed at Falmouth. The crew of the Welbury is safe.

The commander of the submarine was delighted on learning that the steamer Welbury carried a cargo of sugar. After the ship left Cuba it was discovered that some one had painted inside the vessel's forehold the words: "You have a cargo of sugar for England, but you will never get there."

The British schooner L. C. Tower, which left Parramore, S. C., June 1 for Newport, England, was sunk off Fastnet July 2 by a German submarine. The undersea boat then sank a bark six miles away. The crew of nine of the schooner was landed at Queenstown.

The skipper of the L. C. Tower reports that the submarine, after sinking two other sailing vessels, disguised herself with rigging, two dummy canvas funnels, two masts and a false bow and stern. These contrivances gave her the appearance of being a deeply laden steamer with smoke issuing from her funnels.

The four-masted schooner L. C. Tower sailed June 1 from Port Greenville, N. S., laden with lumber shipped by J. Newton Pugsley, the owner.

The Caucasian was a tank steamer of 4,556 tons gross.

The Ingemoor left Bahia Blanca, Argentina, March 31, for Naples. She was of 4,331 tons gross.

The Welbury left Kingston, Jamaica, May 22, by way of Matanzas, Cuba. The Welbury was of 3,591 tons gross.

The Caucasian sailed from London June 23 for Jacksonville, Fla.

PORFIRIO DIAZ IS DEAD

Former President of Mexico Passed Away at Paris—Grippe Had Weakened Heart.

Paris.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico, died here July 2. Gen. Diaz's wife, Senora Carmen Romero Rubio Diaz, and their son, Porfirio Diaz, Jr., and the latter's wife, were by his side when the end came.

Gen. Diaz began to fall rapidly about three weeks ago, and while his death was not unexpected, owing to his advanced age and recent failing health, the crisis came suddenly. Porfirio Diaz, Jr., and his wife were hastily summoned and arrived at the bedside only a few moments before the end.

Col. Diaz, in announcing the death of his father, said that he was unable to state the nature of the malady, but expressed the opinion that a complication of diseases due to advanced age was the cause.

Two tragic circumstances marked the death of the exiled ruler. Owing to the troubled state in Mexico it has been judged impossible to send the body home with all that ceremony which would have befitted one of the figures of Mexican history, and further, Col. Porfirio Diaz, Jr., has tried in vain to inform his sisters, Senora Ignacia de la Torre and Senora Rincón Gallardo, now in Mexico, of their father's death.

Says Becker Was "Framed."

New York.—Bridgie Webber, one of the three self-confessed accomplices in the plot which resulted in the killing of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, has said, according to his attorney, that Charles Becker "had absolutely nothing to do with murder."

A statement to that effect was made July 1 by H. T. Marshall, an attorney. "Becker," said Mr. Marshall, "had absolutely nothing to do with the murder of Rosenthal. Bridgie Webber, when he employed me as his counsel, at the first trial, admitted this to me, and said he and the others were perjurying themselves in order to save their skins. When Webber told me that I told him to get another lawyer."

Adriatic Marked for Attack.

New York.—Rumors in German circles predicted that the White Star liner Adriatic, which left June 30 for Liverpool with a large cargo of war material, munitions and automobiles, consigned to the allies, has been marked for an attack by German submarines. Aside from being a great floating arsenal, local Germans point out, she is an especial mark because some prominent Englishmen are among her passengers. Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada, is one of the passengers, bound for London.

ASKS HELP ON WAR LOAN

Premier Asquith Urges National Thrift to Bear Strain of \$15,000,000 Per Day Expense.

London.—Penny-wise economy heretofore has not been a strong feature of the gatherings at Guild Hall, so closely connected with aldermanic banquets of proverbial opulence, but Premier Asquith chose this home of wealth to initiate a movement in support of the British war loan on June 29. He urged personal thrift throughout the nation so as to make it possible for the country to bear the strain of the expenditure of \$15,000,000 daily entailed by the cost of the war.

As if to give the campaign a good send-off, the first really big subscription to the war loan was announced simultaneously with the appearance of Premier Asquith on the platform. It was by a London assurance company and for \$15,000,000.

Premier Asquith emphasized that this was the first great democratic loan in the financial history of Great Britain. The state, he said, was appealing to all classes, even those whose resources were most limited.

"Waste on the part of either individuals or classes," said Mr. Asquith, "which always is foolish and short-sighted, is, in these times, nothing short of a national disaster."

The premier then discussed how a country which normally had only \$400,000,000 to spare yearly could get this huge, unprecedented draft out of its resources. He dismissed as impracticable the idea of selling investments.

EAST CAMPAIGN A PUZZLE

England Is at Loss to Understand the Continued Teutonic Drive Into Russia.

London.—The Austro-German drive northward into Poland from Galicia is gaining momentum and England is puzzled as to whether the German purpose is to make this the main effort or to continue a concentrated offensive to force the Russians from the southeast tip of Galicia.

Whatever the ultimate object is, fighting along the Gnila Lipa river has not abated and Berlin not only records progress here, but also farther north in the arc around Lemberg and along what has become the northern front, between the Vistula and the Bug.

The Austro-German forces on this front are estimated at 2,000,000 and their progress has been rapid. They have crossed the forest fringing the Tanew river and are not far from the Zamość fortress, 25 miles north of the Galician frontier.

Only a hundred miles to the north is the great Russian base, Brest-Litovsk, linked with Warsaw by important railways and lying almost due east of the Polish capital.

The development of the Galician campaign has created a situation entirely unexpected by the allies.

A few months ago the Russians were at the Carpathian passes, and in the spring confident predictions were made in England and France that Hungary soon would be overrun. The British press has been optimistic for weeks that the Russians would turn, but it now frankly concedes that the invasion of Russia is serious. The papers, however, put faith in Russia's campaign for the production of more munitions.

ALABAMA WITHOUT LIQUOR

Stringent Prohibition Law Becomes Effective June 30—Much Revenue Is Lost in Operation of Law.

Montgomery.—Legally speaking, Alabama is without liquor now. At 11 o'clock on the night of June 30 saloons in the seven counties and the dispensary in the one county which have sold intoxicants under the law of 1911 were closed, never to open again until the Merritt-Deason prohibition law is erased from the state's statute books. For several weeks liquors have been sold at bargain prices to those who were attracted without the glare of newspaper and billboard liquor advertising, and reports from all counties indicate that only small amounts of liquor were on hand when the saloons closed for the last time.

If a person sells intoxicants in this state now he is subject to prosecution under the most stringent laws ever adopted by any state. He may be fined or imprisoned or both punishments may be inflicted. If he is suspected of being a violator of the prohibition law his premises may be searched and the mere holding of more than the amount permitted by law is prima facie evidence that he has the liquor for illegal disposition.

Estimates are that Alabama will lose about \$85,000 a year by the operation of the prohibition law, while the counties and cities in which saloons have been run will be forced to find the means of replacing a much greater amount.

Huerta Gets Hearing July 12.

El Paso, Texas.—With Gen. Victoriano Huerta and his five co-defendants at liberty under bond, Department of Justice officials have redoubled their efforts to collect evidence against the defendants to be produced at their hearing set for July 12 by George B. Oliver, United States commissioner. Huerta and his co-defendants are charged with conspiracy to violate the neutrality of the United States. The government's attorneys have asked for additional time to collect evidence and subpoena witnesses.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN THE U.S. CAPITOL

PUBLIC RECEPTION ROOM ON THE EAST SIDE OF BUILDING IS WRECKED.

IT HAPPENS AT MIDNIGHT

Officials Believe That Crank Who Desired to Create a Sensation Is Responsible—Probably Was a Timed Machine.

Washington.—A tremendous explosion, believed to have been caused by some kind of bomb or infernal machine, wrecked the public reception room on the east side of the capitol building shortly before midnight of July 2. No one was injured.

Officials believe that the explosion was placed by a crank who desired to create a sensation. Visitors were allowed in the room during the day and a timed machine might have been left without attracting attention.

Supt. Woods of the capitol building summoned by panic-stricken watchmen, made a hurried investigation, then telephoned for an expert on explosives. Until the expert has made his report no official statement concerning the incident will be made public.

The building had been closed since dark and there was no one in it but the watchmen and telephone switchboard operators. Watchman Jones on the floor below at the east entrance said he was blown from his chair.

The report could be heard for a mile, and in a few minutes a crowd of excited people had gathered.

While some officials thought the explosion was the work of an irresponsible crank with no other end in view than a sensation, others seriously suggested that it might have been perpetrated by some one desiring to demonstrate his disapproval of some of the policies of the American government.

Elliott Woods, superintendent of the capitol building; Sergeant-at-Arms Higgins of the Senate and the head of the capitol police who directed the inquiry, refused to give any theory of the causes of the explosion until the investigation was completed.

RIOTING AT MEXICO CITY

Courier From Capital to Vera Cruz Brings Alarming Reports—Washington Says It's Serious.

Washington.—Desperate conditions in Mexico City, with unchecked mob rioting and looting, are described in dispatches cabled to the United States government from Vera Cruz by a courier who left the Mexican capital last Friday, June 25.

When the courier started virtually the entire garrison had been withdrawn to join the Zapata army on the outskirts of the city opposing the attacking Carranza force under Gen. Pablo Gonzales. Gonzales had been driven back with considerable loss, but was waiting for reinforcements coming up from Vera Cruz before renewing the assault.

No mention was made of attacks upon foreigners, so officials assumed that they were safe. Many stores had been looted, the dispatches said, and great mobs were rioting and seizing food wherever it was to be found.

The Mexican capital has been cut off from communication with the outside world by wire and rail since June 18.

The Zapatistas are said to have nearly 25,000 men and, although poorly equipped for battle against Gonzales.

Bernstorff Is Sick.

New York.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, who has weathered many a storm since his country was plunged into the world war, is on the verge of a nervous breakdown. This was learned when it became known that the ambassador has received more than a hundred threatening letters within the last few months.

Most of these letters, it was learned, threatened bodily injury to Count von Bernstorff; a few were of a "black band" nature. As a result special policemen were detailed for duty.

Wheat Ship Torpedoed.

London.—The British bark Thistlebank, which sailed from Bahia Blanca, Argentina, April 26, with a cargo of wheat for Queenstown, was torpedoed by a German submarine June 30 at a point off Fastnet, Ireland. Some of the crew were landed at Baltimore, a small seaport of 47 miles out west of Cork.

Destroy Austrian Light Plant.

Brescia, Italy.—Five Italian mountaineers have rendered inoperative the electric works supplying power and light to the Riva-Rovereto system of forts in the Trentino district.

Losses in Dardanelles Announced.

London.—Premier Asquith has announced in the House of Commons that the British naval and military losses in killed, wounded and missing in the operations against the Dardanelles, up to May 31, aggregated 28,435—officers and men.

ELEVEN AMERICANS DROWN

Captain of British Mule Ship Makes Effort to Escape Submarine, But Is Overtaken.

Avonmouth, England.—There were 11 Americans among the 19 members of the crew who lost their lives in the sinking of the Leyland Lines freight steamer Armenian by the German submarine U-35 off Trevose Head, Cornwall, on June 28. Some members of the crew were killed outright when the German torpedo struck the ship.

When sunk by the German submarine the Armenian was carrying a cargo of 1,422 mules from Newport News to Avonmouth for use by the French army. The vessel had a crew of 78 men and carried 96 men as mule tenders.

The submarine first was sighted by the man at the wheel, and though the ship was pushed to the limit, the mosquito craft rapidly overhauled her and commenced shelling. The Armenian's efforts to keep her stern to the submarine were futile.

The faster vessel circled the freighter and the German commander, speaking through a megaphone, ordered the Armenian's captain to surrender or he would sink the ship.

The skipper of the Leyland liner struggled hard to evade the undersea boat, but the latter dropped a shell through a skylight into the steamer's engine room, putting the engines out of action. The Armenian then surrendered.

Lifeboats were lowered and the crew and some 70 mule tenders, nearly all Americans, scrambled into them. As one of the boats was being lowered a shell from the submarine cut the falls of the boat. The occupants were spilled into the water and presumably were drowned.

Five boats loaded with survivors got away. The submarine then fired two torpedoes into the Armenian and the vessel sank within thirty minutes. The survivors rowed around in the boats until the following morning, when a steam trawler landed them at Avonmouth.

AMERICANS ON SHIP SUNK

Muleteers on British Liner Conveying Mules to War Zone Lost When Submarine Torpedoes Boat.

Washington.—The freight liner Armenian, chartered by the Leyland line to the Dominion line, flying the British flag, and carrying mules from Newport News, Va., to England, was torpedoed and sunk June 28 by the German submarine U-35 off Cornwall, England, and nearly a score of American muleteers aboard are reported lost, according to messages to the State Department from John S. Armstrong, Jr., consul at Bristol.

Twenty-nine men in all were lost and ten injured.

The news created a sensation in official quarters, as it was the first case of loss of American lives since the sinking of the Lusitania. The action of the Washington government, however, depends almost entirely on whether the Armenian was chartered by the British government and was in fact, a transport of war aboard which Americans would sail at their own risk, or whether she was an unarmored merchantman. In the latter case, even though carrying contraband, the ship should have been subjected to visit and search and those aboard transferred to a place of safety before the destruction of the vessel was attempted, officials hold.

In the absence of conclusive information on these points, officials declined to say what effect the sinking of the Armenian would have on pending negotiations between the United States and Germany. Immediate inquiry was directed, however, to Ambassador Page at London to obtain more details.

No Sympathy Vote.

London.—The trade unionists of Great Britain have disclaimed with contempt the suggestion that a vote of sympathy be given their German fellow unionists in trade. "Drop such sentimentality," was the prompt demand made by Ben Tillett, the fighting head of a number of the unions, when the proposal came before the annual conference at Derby. "This is a scrap," he added, "and must be fought out in that spirit. Whoever heard of two prize fighters stopping in the middle of a fight to kiss each other?"

Indictment Against Men Arrested.

Atlanta.—The Fulton county grand jury has returned indictments charging rioting against the 25 men arrested by the militia in the vicinity of former Gov. Slaton's home. The offense charged is a misdemeanor under the Georgia law, punishable by imprisonment not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or both. T. R. Benson, an uncle of Mary Phagan, the girl Leo M. Frank was convicted of murdering, was among the men.

More Midshipmen Involved.

Annapolis, Md.—Three more midshipmen have been made defendants before the court of inquiry investigating the examinations scandal at the Naval Academy. This increases the number of defendants, originally 7, to 26.

Diaz Near Death's Door.

London.—It has been learned from a prominent Mexican that Porfirio Diaz, former dictator of Mexico, is at the point of death in Paris. He is unable to take any nourishment. He has received the last rites of the church.

NEWS OF MISSISSIPPI

Laurel's handsome new Y. M. C. A. building, just completed at a cost of \$75,000, was dedicated June 26.

The Laurel theater was destroyed by fire on the night of June 27 from the dropping of a lighted cigarette in a trash barrel. The Lewis Stock company had just completed an engagement in the place. Loss, \$55,000.

The sixth annual conference of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew is in session at Gulfport. The conference is being held under the auspices of the board of missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The three dioceses of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana are represented.

Information received in Columbus from the National Stock Yards at East St. Louis, Ill., is that Lowndes county lambs recently brought \$9 per hundredweight in that market. Officials of the stock yards state that the price paid for the Lowndes county lambs was the highest that has been paid for Mississippi lambs in the market this season.

The North Mississippi Baptist encampment now holding its annual meeting at Blue Mountain will come to a close July 11. Many prominent divines of Memphis, Nashville and other places are present. The officers of the encampment are Rev. J. B. Leavelle, Oxford, Miss., president; Dr. J. L. Motley, West Point, Miss., vice-president; P. H. Lowery, Blue Mountain, Miss., secretary.

E. E. Thomas brought a stalk of cotton to the Bena June 29 from his plantation about four miles south of Ita Bena, which contained 140 bolls and squares. The cotton is of the Pope variety. Mr. Thomas has 30 acres of this cotton and he thinks it will produce over a bale of cotton to the acre at the present standing, and yet has two months of growth. He also reports that he has been unable to find any boll weevil in his cotton.

Neal Copeland, a farmer residing 3 miles north of Baldwin, Miss., was instantly killed by a bolt of lightning, and three other farmers in attempting to ford a swollen stream, narrowly escaped drowning during the storm which swept over Tallahatchie county June 26. The men saved themselves only by clinging to the branches of a tree in which they remained until the high waters subsided. Both horses drowned and one of Copeland's mules was killed outright.

It is reported from Summit that Lem Cleveland and his wife were killed by their son-in-law, H. A. Westbrook, in their field a few miles west of that place, on June 25, the weapon used being a double-barreled shotgun. Young Westbrook went to liberty and gave himself up. There has been trouble in the family for some time. Mr. Cleveland was a man about 70 years old and his wife was about 60. Westbrook is about 30 years of age. It is said that he and his wife separated and it is generally believed that this was the cause of the killing.

What was believed to have been a solution of the murder of George John, the Syrian merchant of Meridian, has collapsed. Frank Smith, a negro, who had been implicated by David Bailey, negro, who confessed, was brought in from Birmingham, and when the two negroes were brought face to face Bailey denied that Smith was the negro who was with him, but then implicated a second negro, who when brought before the officers proved an alibi. George John was a well-to-do and a peaceable merchant and his brutal murder on May 22 caused much indignation.

The spread of charbon in Adams county and across the river in Concordia parish has apparently been halted for the present, but it is thought to be due to the recent rains and that, unless advantage is taken of the respite to vaccinate thoroughly it will break out again in dry weather. Only one or two new cases have been reported at Natchez. Charbon in Adams county and the Louisiana territory contiguous is apparently confined to the greater extent to mules. Very few, if any, cases have been reported among horses or cattle. Local health authorities and county officials are making every effort to prevent an epidemic. Vaccination of all stock and cattle is urged, and it is announced that the state law requiring bodies of animals dying of charbon to be burned will be rigidly enforced.

D. E. Neely of Neely Bros., who started the wheat growing movement in the Natchez district, has gone to Trimble, Tenn., where he will purchase 10,000 bushels of seed wheat for the farmers of this vicinity. Wheat as a crop was tried for the first time in this section this year. The yield averaged 35 bushels an acre, and the first car of wheat to arrive in St. Louis from anywhere was sent from Natchez. Besides the 10,000 bushels purchased by Mr. Neely, it is believed that many others will put land in wheat.

BAND CONCERTS ARE APPRECIATED

J. W. WILLIS SAYS FARMERS ARE RAISING MORE FEED THAN EVER BEFORE.

CROPS GOOD SAYS EXPERT

Musical Nights of National Guard Band Under Auspices of Young Men's Business Club Proves Attractive.

—Jackson. The people of Jackson, young and old, are showing a lively appreciation of the efforts of the board of trade and the Young Men's Business Club of Jackson, which have been responsible for the giving of open-air concerts in the city parks during the week. By arrangement with Lieut. Ennis, commander and leader of the First Independent Band of the National Guard, four concerts are given each week, and will be continued until the middle of September, except during the period of the state encampment at Biloxi. These evening concerts have become recognized events with the return of each summer, and merchants and other business men cheerfully contribute to the expense.

Expert Says Crops Are Good.

J. W. Willis, United States farm demonstration agent for North Mississippi, in a recent visit to Jackson, gave a glowing account of the crop outlook through his territory. Mr. Willis declares that the farmers have never been better supplied with feed crops, with the largest harvest of oats yet made, and with an abundance of lespedeza and crimson clover in sight. The present status of the growing corn is a source of much gratification, with a promise of the largest yield in the history of the state, and this is in line with the conditions as reported from other sections. There is every indication that the farmers have not only been working, but thinking and studying, and especially following the advice and instruction of the trained and qualified demonstrators who are with them.

Church School Closes.

The summer school for Christian workers of the Presbyterian Church, which has been in progress at the Belhaven College, has come to a close. While the weather conditions did not break as favorably as usual for the comfort of the students and workers, this did not affect either the attendance or the enthusiasm and interest. The chapel and lecture rooms have been crowded at all assembly periods.

Old Capitol Is Doomed.

Once more has the state capitol building, after an existence of nearly eighty years, been pronounced not only unfit for further use, but as having become absolutely unsafe. The process of deterioration has gone on for a score of years, and more gradually and noticeably during the past decade, or since its evacuation by the state government at the end of 1903. While the right and responsibility of ownership of the hoary old structure is vested in the state, the city of Jackson, by virtue of its ownership of the state fair, has taken steps to provide against possible danger from the ancient structure. During the recent tempestuous weather the indications of weakness have been manifest, and accordingly a line of fencing is being built around the building, in order to keep the public at a safe distance.

Relly at Jackson.

Marion W. Relly of Natchez, candidate for governor, made his first appearance in Jackson since the fall of 1914, on June 30, when he made his political speech to a large audience at Smith Park. Judge Relly came to the city from Scott county.

Life Sentence Affirmed.

The supreme court on June 23 affirmed the sentence of life imprisonment against J. E. Simmons, of Pike County, convicted in Lincoln county on the charge of assaulting his own daughter, a girl of 15 years. Simmons is now 45 years old. The offense was committed in August, 1912.

Owing to the state of public feeling in Pike county, growing out of the alleged occurrence, a change of venue was granted the defendant to Lincoln county. There it was tried three different times, and on the first two trials was reversed on appeal, owing to errors in procedure at the trial, principally on the insufficiency of testimony.

Judge Stevens, who delivered the opinion, referred to the crime as a most heinous and reprehensible offense.

Room For All on Train.

The promoters of the "Grown in Mississippi Special" train, which will convey to San Francisco the party of county sponsors, their chaperons and escorts, a party numbering a hundred or more, are anxious to assure the public that there will be room on that same train for others. The Mississippi exposition commission is endeavoring to correct the impression that this special will be exclusively for the sponsors and state officials and the sponsor party.